



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

YOUR PEACE OF MIND IS GREATLY DISTURBED when your eyes are not so good as they used to be. ACCURATE GLASSES will overcome the trouble. N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

No. 19,223. 號三廿百二千九萬一第 日八十月一十年未己 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1920. 四拜禮 號捌月正年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 360 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

CONTREXEVILLE

A Natural Mineral Water

Bottled at the "Pavillon" Spring

Contrexeville (Vosges).

CALDBECK,

MAGGREGOR & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, -a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MINOR MARKS.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1218.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m.	10
8.30	to 9.00	10
9.00	to 9.30	10
9.30	to 10.00	10
10.00	to 10.30	10
10.30	to 11.00	10
11.00	to 11.30	10
11.30	to 12.00 noon	10
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10
1.00 p.m.	to 1.30	10
1.30	to 2.00	10
2.00	to 2.30	10
2.30	to 3.00	10
3.00	to 3.30	10
3.30	to 4.00	10

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
9.20 p.m. to 11.20 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 to 8.30 a.m. 10
8.30 to 9.00 a.m. 10
9.00 to 9.30 a.m. 10
9.30 to 10.00 a.m. 10
10.00 to 10.30 a.m. 10
10.30 to 11.00 a.m. 10
11.00 to 11.30 a.m. 10
11.30 to 12.00 noon 10
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 10
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 10
1.30 to 2.00 10
2.00 to 2.30 10
2.30 to 3.00 10
3.00 to 3.30 10
3.30 to 4.00 10

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 to 8.30 a.m. 10
8.30 to 9.00 a.m. 10
9.00 to 9.30 a.m. 10
9.30 to 10.00 a.m. 10
10.00 to 10.30 a.m. 10
10.30 to 11.00 a.m. 10
11.00 to 11.30 a.m. 10
11.30 to 12.00 noon 10
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 10
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 10
1.30 to 2.00 10
2.00 to 2.30 10
2.30 to 3.00 10
3.00 to 3.30 10
3.30 to 4.00 10

AS ON WEEK DAYS.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on any location at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compost Order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN L. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers

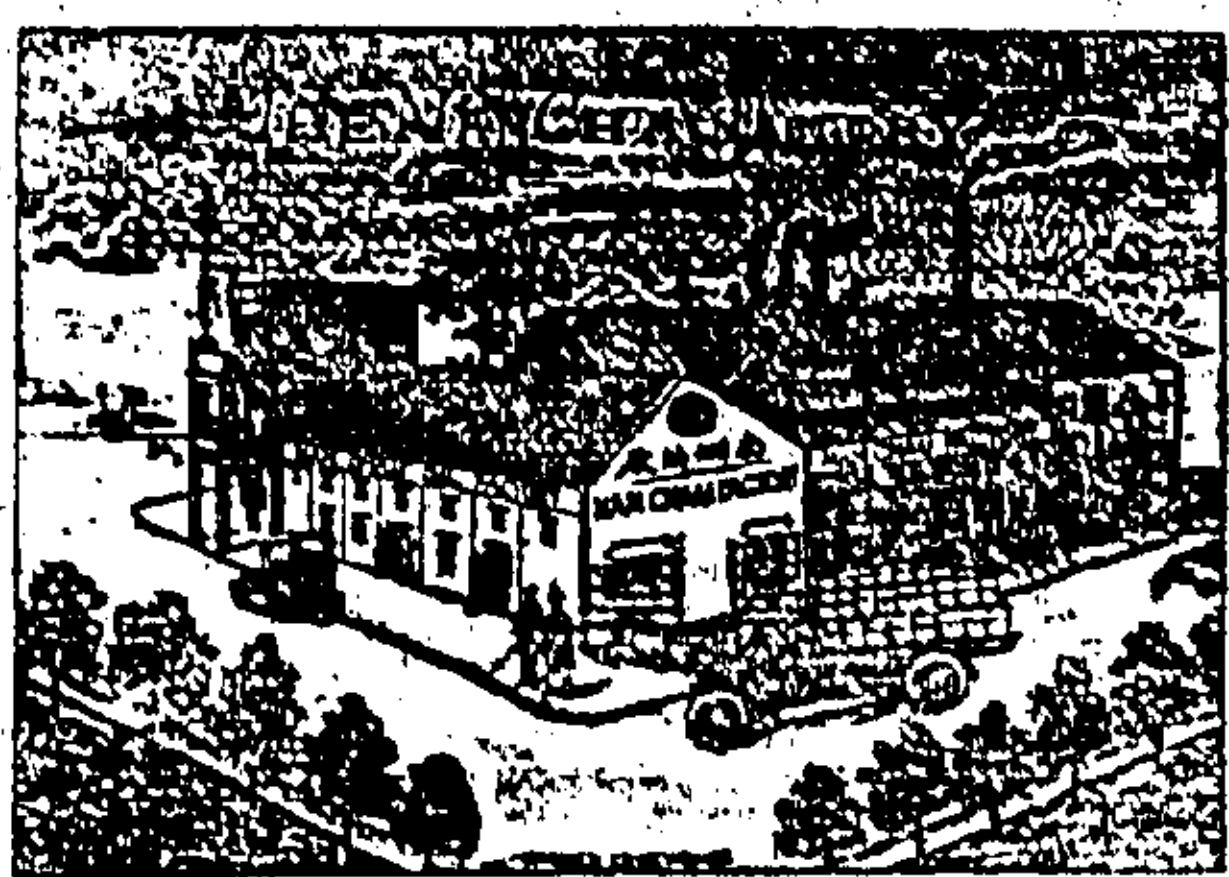
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express
CANTON (Tsim Sha Tan)	dep.	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10
SEK KUNG	arr.	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
SEK KUNG	dep.	7.50	7.55	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
SEK KUNG	arr.	7.55	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20
SEK KUNG	dep.	7.55	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20
SEK KUNG	arr.	7.55	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20
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SEK KUNG	arr.	7.55	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20
SEK KUNG	dep.	7.55	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20
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SEK KUNG	arr.	7.55	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8					



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Manufacturers the most important point is improvement, and in District Cleanliness. Science always insists on these things.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residuum.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

Foreign Correspondence wanted. Capacity per day 20 tons.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office: No. 237, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG, Tel. 1203.

Factory: No. 38, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUPO.

The S. Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

Special line of DRESSING GOWNS

Made of a soft Fleecy wool,
light in weight, warm and
cut on lines to ensure
every comfort in wear.

Slippers to match

\$19.50 each



MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

FOR CIGARS SMOKE

"EL PALACIO" & "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"
known for their flavour and aroma, con-
noisseurs have found them so.

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh consignments of Egyptian
Cigarettes Theodore Valiadis & Coy's.

Extra Fine, Crown Prince, Non Plus

Ultra, Kitchener, La France, Albion,

Ghazee, Dames Superfine.

M. Melachrinio & Coy's.

No. 4 & No. 8

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO. LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 20 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

1081

TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Paste Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style factory, are pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.

Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given, free of charge, on application to our Head Office.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. No. 220.

BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 420 and 421, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

RECENT SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS.]

CASE 1.

Hire of Ship. Payment of hire per calendar month in advance. Repayment for period when off hire.

This decision concerns the meaning of a very common clause in a time charter. O. chartered his ship to C. for six calendar months.

The charterparty provided that C. should pay as hire for the ship \$3,000 per calendar month from the time she was placed at his disposal, and pro-rata for any fractional part of a month; that the payment should be in cash monthly in advance; and that hire should cease in the event of loss of time from breakdown, etc., from the date of such loss until she should be again in an efficient state to resume service.

On a certain November 7th, C. paid to O. one month's hire in advance, up to December 7th.

On November 20th, the ship was put into dry dock by O., and consequently went off hire. She was not again efficient until the following January 6th.

C. claimed to recover so much of the amount paid in advance on November 7th, as represented hire from November 20th to December 7th. He contended that the money paid was a payment for the ensuing calendar month for the opportunity of using the ship for every day in that month, but upon the terms that, in certain events, if he was deprived of that opportunity for any of those days, O. was liable to repay the amount of hire attributable to those days.

O. refused to refund, contending that the payment was for the next thirty or thirty-one days on which the ship might in fact be on hire, which thirty or thirty-one days might be spread over the next two or three months according as the ship was or was not on hire. O. further argued that what C. was really entitled to have was the use of the ship for a corresponding number of days, commencing from January 6th, the date on which she was again efficient.

Held: O. must refund the proportionate amount of hire overpaid. The payment was clearly for the next calendar month, and not for the next 30 or 31 days on which the ship might be on hire. The fact that the ship came on hire again and was available on January 6th, and that the amount repayable would in practice be set off against the next month's hire, did not alter the legal rights of the parties when it became necessary to decide them.

CASE 2.

Marine Insurance. War Risk. Loss of Ship. Cause of loss unknown.

O. insured his sailing ship for the year 1917 against risks of capture, seizure, detention by the King's enemies and all consequences of hostilities, etc.

The ship, laden with timber, left Gulf Port for Westwood on a certain date in March, 1917. She carried a deck cargo but was not overloaded. The normal length of the voyage for a sailing ship would be 40 days. She was never heard of again. It was agreed that she had sunk at sea. Submarines were active off the Irish Coast during this period, and a number of timber carrying ships on a similar voyage had been sunk by submarines.

O. sued the underwriters to recover in respect of the loss. Nothing having been heard of the ship from the date of sailing, he was unable to prove that she had in fact safely reached the submarine danger area off the Irish Coast. He accordingly failed in his action against the Insurance Company.

Held: O. could establish that the ship got as far as the danger area, the Court would not hesitate in finding that she was there sunk by a war risk, although nothing was definitely known. But, taking into account that there was evidence of the existence of bad weather and heavy seas outside of the danger area; that the ship carried a deck cargo which would be an added source of danger; and that in nearly all the cases of vessels submerged off the Irish Coast the fact was definitely ascertained it was impossible to say that the probabilities of the torpedoing of the ship were so great that it ought to be held as a fact that she was torpedoed.

CASE 3.

Marine Insurance. Perils of the Sea. Loss of ship. Cause of loss unknown.

Same facts as in Case 2 above. O. also insured his ship with another Company against perils of the sea, the policy containing the warranted free of capture and seizure clause. He sued this Company, and succeeded.

Held: Where all that can be proved is that a ship is lost at sea, no one knowing how that is proof of loss by a peril of the sea, for in the last resort every vessel that sinks at sea is lost by a peril of the sea. By this proof the assured makes out a *prima facie* case against the underwriters, and it is for them to set up the *free of capture* and bring their selves within it if they can. It is not in any way the duty of the assured to show that the sea peril was not brought about by a cause excepted by the *free of capture* clause.

CASE 4.

Charterparty. Broker's Commission. Custom versus Contract.

The decision now to be referred to was that of the Court of Appeal, and was characterised by one of the Judges as one which would come as a surprise and a shock to a number of eminent business men.

O. chartered a ship to C. The charterparty provided that a commission of 2 per cent on the estimated gross amount of hire should be due to the broker on signing the charter (ship lost or not lost).

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHANGHAI WAR MEMORIAL DECISION TO ERECT A CENOTAPH.

A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM ALSO
DEBATED.

At its last meeting the War Memorial Committee at Shanghai considered the various suggestions for a civic memorial to those of the Allied citizens who fought and died in the war, and it was unanimously agreed to erect a cenotaph. Other schemes of utilitarian character were considered, and passed over. Presumably, says the *S. C. Daily News*, the idea that no other feelings should be associated with the memorial. The Cenotaph will be erected at the junction of the Bund and Avenue Edward VII, at the site originally suggested (at the side of the road between the Signal Tower and the Tramway Kiosk), but in the centre, at a point where lines drawn down the centre of the Bund and of the Avenue would meet. In this case, the tram lines will have to be diverted to either side of the memorial. Shanghai architects are to be asked to submit designs for the Cenotaph, and presumably they will have them upon Home models, with due allowance for local conditions and space at command. Provision will of course be made for a Roll of Honour, as complete as it is possible to make. The memorial will be paid for by public subscription, with the possible addition of grants from the Foreign and French Municipal Councils.

There is a further proposal that in addition to the Cenotaph, a Commercial Museum should be established, providing sufficient public support can be obtained. Our contemporary understands that so far the matter has not been discussed in detail. As a preliminary step, the General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will be approached with a view to ascertaining how far they would be prepared to support such a scheme. It may be recalled that some months ago the Chinese body was considering the establishment of some institution.

IMPORTANT BANKING DEVELOPMENT.

FUSION OF ENGLISH AND
SCOTTISH INTERESTS.

An exceptionally interesting and important banking fusion is reported. A provisional agreement has been reached between Barclays Bank in London; the British Indian Bank in Bombay; and the Union Bank of Manchester in Manchester, for a close alliance of interests. It is not an out-and-out absorption in the sense that the two provincial institutions will retain their separate entity, and the boards will remain as before, excepting that the interests of each will be represented on the other. Assuming, however, that the operation goes through it will mean that Barclays Bank, with its bookkeeping, but the unaltered liability of a little over five millions to its intimate association with Colonial and Continental institutions, also control banking interests in Manchester and in Scotland with combined deposits of nearly another forty-five millions.

Moreover, a further interesting feature in connection with the operation is to be found in the proposed rearrangement of the capital of Barclays Bank. Not only is the "B" capital of the bank to be doubled simply through a process of bookkeeping, but the unaltered liability of a little over five millions to its intimate association with Colonial and Continental institutions, also control banking interests in Manchester and in Scotland with combined deposits of nearly another forty-five millions.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note the growth which seems to be taking place in the movement for alliances between English banking interests and those north of the Tweed. Developments in that direction have probably not ceased with the present event.

The ship was requisitioned by Government before any hire was earned.

The broker claimed his commission. The owners refused to pay, contending that they were not liable because the requisition had intervened before any hire was earned; in support of this contention they relied upon a custom of the trade that chartering brokers' commission was payable only in respect of hire duly earned under the charterparty.

The trial Judge held that the broker could not get his commission, as the custom was satisfactorily proved, and must prevail. The broker promptly, and successfully, appealed. The Appeal Court gave him his commission.

Held: Evidence of the custom was not admissible because it contradicted the terms of written contract, the charterparty. It is absolutely unreasonable to say that parties who sign their names to a document containing the terms of the contract between them should be permitted to say that a clause in that contract does not form part of the contract because there is a custom by which it could be, and was, excluded by the agreement between the parties.

It would be absolutely fatal to all commercial business if parties who have signed documents can afterwards say that by virtue of a custom that which they have signed is not binding on them. So long as business men sign documents they must expect the Courts to pay more attention to what they have signed than to a custom which conflicts with their written contract.

(Note:—The broker was not a party to the charterparty and could not, strictly speaking, sue upon it. That difficulty was surmounted by the charterers suing as his trustees—a proceeding not objected to by the owner.)

G.W.

STABILIZING THE RUPEE.

Mr. Ewart S. Grogan writes to *The Times*—

In your issue of October 23rd, Professor Gilbert Slater proposed that "the rupee should be stabilized at its present value of 2s. by making £1 currency notes legal tender in India at Rs. 10."

The advantage urged on behalf of this amazing proposal is that it would enable the United Kingdom to settle the anticipated adverse balance of its Indian trade by the export of part of its current issue of Treasury Notes, and thereby check the rise in the exchange value of the rupee relative to British sterling.

The proposed action would certainly achieve this latter purpose, but at the cost of what loss of British Imperial prestige, and what suffering in India?

The British sovereign is, in India and in British East Africa, by law legal in satisfaction of a debt of Rs. 15. Professor Slater therefore proposes that the British £1 Treasury note, which in the United Kingdom ranks by law with a sovereign, should in India rank by law as Rs. 15 of sterling.

Since every debtor can settle a debt of Rs. 15 by tendering a sovereign, and since every Indian producer who sells his goods in London for a sovereign in the form of a £1 currency note, Professor Slater's proposal would mean that every debtor in India would have his debt legislatively fixed at 50 per cent. above its present legal amount.

I have been advocating on behalf of British East Africa that the £1 currency note should be made legal tender for the same amount as the sovereign which has been withdrawn from circulation by Imperial ukase. This is obviously demanded as a matter of equity to debtors in silver-using countries where the law provides the security of the sovereign as an alternative tender. The Imperial Government by prohibiting us from exporting the sovereigns we own as payment for our produce, denies us the relief from our creditors provided by the law. It is but elementary equity therefore that the Imperial Government should force our creditors to accept from us the same substitute for the sovereign that we are forced to accept from the Imperial Government.

Professor Slater rejects this proposal in respect of India for the reason that it would involve a great rise in price level, causing "acute distress among vast numbers of people." Surely Professor Slater, as an economist, must realize that rise in price-level, *ceteris paribus*, provides relief to the mortgagee element as against the mortgagee element in society. In other words a rise in price-level in India means that the usurer's grip on the rupee is relaxed.

JAPAN'S TRADE BALANCE

There were many Japanese business men who anticipated with uneasy confidence a considerable slump in trade on the cessation of hostilities, and figures now to hand show that the expected adverse balance of trade has to be recorded, though plausible reasons are adduced for the contention that Y.90,000,000 excess of imports over exports at the end of November gives no ground for alarm. The country's exports during the eleven months under notice totalled Y.1,829,000,000, and the imports amounted to Y.1,919,000,000. It has been estimated that this latter figure would be reduced by over Y.30,000,000 during December, thus bringing the total excess of imports for the year down to about Y.90,000,000. It is noted that exports decreased quantitatively, but have increased in value, which increase has itself affected quantities. Another reason given for the reduction in exports is that home consumption has increased as a result of the people's greater purchasing power. A favorable factor is that the increased imports have been composed of larger quantities of raw material for Japanese manufacturers, while such unfinished products as iron rods, plates, rails, etc., have decreased in quantity; owing to the development of the Japanese iron industry. Compared with last year, exports show an increase of Y.723,707, and imports an increase of Y.444,073,173, but the latter total is not regarded with undue pessimism, particularly in view of the anticipation that for some time to come Europe must continue to be a large buyer. —*N. C. Daily News*.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

An American Bank's financial letter received by yesterday's mail says in reference to the price of silver:—"During the month an acute shortage of silver in China caused a sudden and strong demand for the metal, which for the moment forced the price upward to \$1.37 an ounce, which is considerably above the melting value of the standard dollar. There was, however, an immediate and sharp reaction to \$1.2925, where it is likely to remain as long as the Treasury Department makes no objection to the withdrawal of silver dollars for export. Were it not for the available supply of silver dollars no one can tell what price producers might get for silver bullion."

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that one of the most important results of the revolution is the Industrial Councils Bill, which is about to be submitted to Parliament. Out of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils which were active in the early days of the revolution have grown industrial councils representing workers of all trades. Owing to their increased economic importance the councils have now largely lost their political character, and their position. The Councils will be represented on all boards of directors in order to champion the workers' view. The delegates will be sworn to secrecy regarding business confidence. It is also decided that balance sheets should be submitted to the councils periodically. The Socialists in the Cabinet are urging still more comprehensive reforms.

THE RUSSIAN OPERA CO. SYNOPSIS OF TO-NIGHT'S PLAY.

The Russian Opera Co. are opening their season in Hongkong to-night with the presentation of Bizet's famous opera "Carmen." Miss Barskaya, who is taking the name part—the wilful, passionate gipsy girl—has scored a great success in Shanghai and Japan.

The Opera will, of course, be sung in Russian, hence the following synopsis will be found interesting:—

The Spanish gipsy, Carmen, lives only for sensuality. Love drives her from passion to passion. After she has loved many, she is attracted by the sergeant Don José, and compasses him with her wiles, and leads him to mutiny and desertion, so that finally nothing remains for him but to join a band of smugglers of which Carmen is a member. His fate is endurable as long as he retains the love of Carmen, but when she turns from him he is sunk in the depths of despair. Called to the death-bed of his mother, on returning he finds his still passionately loved Carmen before the arena in Seville with the bull-fighter Escamillo, to whom she has promised her love if he is victor at the fight. She is approached by José, who asks her to return to him, and when she coldly repulses him and tries to escape to Escamillo he stabs her to the heart.

ACT I.

Micela appears seeking José, but is accosted by the impudent soldiers and returns. José approaches with the guard to relieve Morales. The commanding officer is Lieutenant Zuniga. The work-people emerge from the factory. Carmen appears, wooed by all, with the exception of José, upon whom she has cast her eyes. (Habenera: "Love is a bird.") Micela, who loves José, brings him a letter and greeting from his mother. (Don José: "Tell me what of my mother.") When she has gone, a tumult takes place in the factory and Zuniga arrests Carmen, who has been threatening her companions with a knife. She is placed in charge of José, who is beguiled by the coquette, and he allows her to escape. (Seguidilla: "Near to the walls of Seville.")

ACT II.

Song and Dance of the gipsies. (Carmen, Frasquita, Mercedes: "The rustling, ringing tambourine.") The bull-fighter Escamillo arrives and is boisterously greeted. They sing the Torador song ("To the fight, toreros!") Smuggler Quintanilla of Dancairo, Remendado, Carmen, Frasquita, and Mercedes. Carmen refuses to accompany them, for she is waiting for her adored José, who has been arrested on her account and whose imprisonment has expired. José arrives and is prevented from rejoining his comrades. (Carmen: "Halt, who goes there.") Surprised by Zuniga, he draws his sword upon his superior officer; the Lieutenant is disarmed by the smugglers and José resolves to fly with Carmen. (Duet and dance, Carmen, Don José: "I will dance in your honor.")

ACT III.

José arrives with the smugglers (Sextet and chorus: "Listen, comrades") but Carmen loves him no longer. Her instant heart now turns to Escamillo. (Trio over the cards: "Shuffle, cut them, cut them.") A fight between José and Escamillo is narrowly averted by the smugglers. (Duet: "I and Escamillo.") Escamillo arrives (Aria: "Here is the smuggler's stronghold") and tells José that his mother is dying, and with threats to Carmen, he leaves.

ACT IV.

Festal procession of the bull-fighters. Carmen promises herself to Escamillo if he returns victorious. As she is about to enter the arena she is confronted by the pale and despairing José. (Duet, Carmen, Don José: "Is it then, it is I.") For the last time she demands her love and fidelity. When she coldly refuses he love and fidelity to the heart and she expires at the moment that the victorious Escamillo arrives upon the scene.

TEA CONCERT AT WISEMAN'S.

The management of Wiseman's Cafe, who have by no means been lacking in enterprise, made another innovation yesterday in the promotion of a tea concert at which two popular members of the Vanity Fair Company, Miss Shirley Cooke and Mr. George Graystone, entertained a large gathering of habitués of the restaurant to selections from their repertoire. The demand for accommodation was so great that many had to be refused admittance.

Those present so appreciated the bill of musical fare that there is certain to be another record gathering to hear Miss Eileen Boyd and Mr. George Titchener sing at Wiseman's to-morrow. Mr. George Graystone opened with "Friend o' Mine" and "Captain Mac," both of which were heartily applauded, but he surpassed himself in an excellent rendering of "The Floral Dance" in which his magnificent bass voice was heard to great advantage. As an encore he sang "Summeret Varmer" with good effect. Miss Shirley Cooke gained genuine applause when she sang "Never Mind" and "Heaps of Lickings" in her usual winning manner. As an encore she gave the musical sketch entitled "Teddy Bear."

CORRESPONDENCE.
VALEDICTORY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Now that what is left of the 1st G. B. Manchester Regiment have got their "Marching Orders" I should like to take this opportunity, through the medium of your columns, of thanking most heartily all those residents who have so materially helped to make our stay in this Colony so agreeable and pleasant.

None of us, I suppose, contemplated that Hongkong was to be our final station before demobilization, but, if we have not gathered much additional Military knowledge, our minds have been enlarged and our eyes have been opened to the fact that this Colony is one to be proud of, not only as forming part of the British Empire but also for the vast commercial undertakings, which exist.

We shall now be able to speak about Hongkong as a real place, and not as a place "Somewhere east of Suez."—Yours faithfully,

R. K. HARVEY, Lieut.-Col.
(Commanding 1st Garrison Bn., Manchester Regiment).
Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
January 7th, 1920.

THE CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The only reply I can make to the reasoning of "Interested" in your to-day's issue is "Wait and See." If he is interested enough, and has any influence, let him see that the Navy, the R.C.A. and the Wiltshires send in their entries for the Challenge Shield Competition. These will have to be discussed at a meeting, and if, at that meeting, the Club summons sufficient influence to throw the entries out, then "Interested" will have the laugh over me. For my part, I shall join heartily in the laugh against myself for hugging the delusion that the Club was going to play the straight game by challenging any team in the Colony for the Shield.

As to what your correspondent terms the "autocratic style" of the Club, I prefer to say nothing at present except that the premier Club in the Colony has the right to give itself airs. The allocation of the ground rests only with the Recreation Grounds Committee, in which most of the local Clubs are represented.—Yours, etc.,

PERMAINAN.
Hongkong, January 6th, 1920.

"THE RULES OF BOXING."
MR. JENKIN'S ATTRACTIVE BROCHURE.

With the present local boom in boxing, "The Rules of Boxing," an attractive compilation by Mr. F. C. Jenkin comes at an opportune time, and we can predict a ready sale for the brochure in this Colony, where boxing has taken such a firm hold. Mr. Jenkin has supplied an undoubted need in giving us, in a most convenient form, as complete a set of rules of boxing as it is possible to compile from the three sets of rules generally relied upon by the boxing world—those of the National Sporting Club, the Royal Navy and Army Boxing Association, and the Amateur Boxing Association. He points out differences in these sets of rules, and makes a plea, as so many writers have recently done at home, for a set of Standard Rules for this increasingly popular form of sport.

The question of refereeing at recent boxing tournaments in Hongkong has exercised the minds of many local enthusiasts, and Mr. Jenkin opens an interesting introduction to his brochure by pointing out the unique position of the referee. The compiler quotes no less an authority than Mr. Eugene Corri as saying:—"He (the referee) is accountable to no authority apart from the tribunal of public opinion." Mr. Jenkin adds:—"He may deem any particular act to be a foul even though that act is not expressly barred; on the other hand, he may refuse to disqualify for a blow which in the Rules is clearly indicated as a foul. In administering the rules, he may place upon them his own interpretation. He may, as we shall see, even flatly disregard them. For any eventuality not already covered he may make and enforce rules of his own."

Mr. Jenkin dedicates his brochure "To John Charles Wildin, Manager, Hongkong Boxing Association, in remembrance of many successful Police Reserve meetings and in token of his ability to unfailingly guarantee a straight fight." This is a well deserved tribute to Mr. Wildin, who can share with the compiler the credit of having kept the "noble art" in the public interest for many years past.

SPORT.
HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C. v. H.K.S. R.G.A. 3.

A week team representing the Hongkong H.C. met the Mountain battery of the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. on the U.S.R.C. ground yesterday evening, and did extremely well in making a drawn match of it. They missed E. J. R. Mitchell from the half line, and three of their best forwards in J. V. Bragg, W. H. Edmonds and R. A. Brand. Their showing with yesterday's team augured well for their success in the forthcoming League. Haskett made his first appearance this season and played a hard game. O'Farrell, another new player, created a very good impression.

In the first half, the Indians commenced with such vigour that the Club defenders had to play their very best to keep the soldiers from scoring. Hickling and Railton played at this time—as, indeed, all through the game—very stubbornly, especially Railton, who did not spare himself in the least. It was, however, not long before the soldiers scored their first goal, the inside left beating Jones from close quarters. The soldiers followed this up with another goal shortly after, the centre forward being responsible. Useful combination by the soldiers' forwards got the ball to the Club territory and the centre forward dribbled past Railton very cleverly. From this time onwards, till the end of the half, the Club dominated the game, except for an occasional rush by the soldiers' forwards. Evans and Mackenzie, the Club's two most hardworking forwards, were conspicuous for clever individual and combined play and when, shortly before half time, Evans dribbled right through the soldiers' defence and walked the ball into goal, it was felt that he thoroughly deserved the point. The soldiers were leading by two goals to one at the interval.

The Club scored an equalising goal quite early in the second half, thanks to an exceptionally brilliant piece of play on the part of Evans. After this, the Indians attacked in force, and each side was awarded a goal by the referees, which, unless the rules of the game have been changed very recently, even the Club players admitted were not goals—because the ball was not hit from within the circle, nor did it strike an attacker's stick inside the circle before going into the net. The Club's goal came first. The Indians were attacking and Railton drove out hard in clearing. The ball travelled right across the field and the Indian goal-keeper ran out to stop it. The ball glanced off his pads and went into goal. The Indians were naturally surprised at a goal being awarded for this. They played with increased determination. Off a corner, one of the Indian players shot from outside the circle. The ball landed on Jones' pads and went into the net. Again, a goal was awarded. The strenuous play by both lines of forwards to score a winning point was not rewarded, and the match ended in a tie, each side scoring three goals.

Evans and Mackenzie in the forward line played with great dash and dexterity. Schnepel showed to better advantage than he had done before. Martin was the best half back on the field. Blacking made up in keenness what he lacked in knowledge of the game. In their last line of defence, Railton and Hickling at back and Jones in goal. The Club have players who will stand them in good stead in the coming League games.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their league match against the Craigengower C.C. on the former's ground, on Saturday, at 2 p.m.:—A. H. Ramjahn (captain), A. el Arculli, G. C. Esarde, S. A. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, A. Ramjahn, D. Ramjahn, M. B. Saffad, E. A. Moodeen, and A. R. Madar.

CIVIL SERVICE 2nd XI. v. UNIVERSITY 2nd XI.

The following will represent the Civil Service 2nd XI. in the above match on the University ground, on Saturday:—W. Hill, R. T. Taylor, E. T. Crocker, D. Lyon, G. P. Knight, F. Bacon, H. W. Sandford, H. E. Strange, G. H. Haskett, S. Hamer and W. Burdus.

BOXING.

"SKY" KERRISON'S CHALLENGER.

Seaman Parsons, of H.M.S. Ambrose, whose challenge to "Sky" Kerrison, the Welterweight Champion of the Colony, has been accepted for Saturday night next, is in training at the V.R.C. and is stated by the Boxing Association's Manager to be in splendid form. Less than eighteen months ago Parsons fought Eddie Beattie, the Glasgow National Sporting Club. It is expected that the local Champion will have to put all he knows into his fighting on Saturday. In height and reach there is little, if any, difference between the men. Their weights are the same.

PRIZES IN THE NOVICES COMPETITION. A very fine collection of silver cups is on exhibition in the windows of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, these having been selected for the winner, Runner-up and Best Loser in each class in the Novices Competition to be held on Friday and Saturday.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD.
PORK IN A SEPTICEMIC CONDITION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese hawk was charged with being in possession of unwholesome food, to wit, bad pork.

Defendant stated that two men engaged him to carry the pork.

P. A. Ellis stated that on Tuesday noon he was on patrol duty at Shanghai Street, when his attention was drawn to defendant, who was standing on a foot path, by a Chinese, who alleged that defendant had stolen a pig from him.

Defendant was carrying a basket, and witness examined it, finding a pig's carcass inside. Witness took defendant to the station, intending to charge him with larceny. At the station, the Inspector sent the carcass for examination to Mr. Gibson, head of the Sanitary Department.

Mr. Wood: Did you see Mr. Gibson examining the carcass?

Witness: No.

Inspector Gerrard: The carcass has been destroyed. Mr. Gibson ordered it to be burnt.

Mr. Wood: How can the carcass be identified as that which was sent for examination?

Mr. Gibson: There was a Chinese constable present at the time the carcass was destroyed.

Mr. A. Gibson, giving evidence, stated that he received the carcass at the Sanitary Board Office on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Wood: What condition was the pork in?

Mr. Gibson: The carcass appeared to be that of a pig which had died, and had not been slaughtered. The carcass was in a septicemic condition, as if the animal had died from some disease. The carcass was fairly fresh but it was badly dressed and unfit for food. I sent it to the crematorium to be destroyed.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day for the production of further witnesses for the prosecution.

THE RICE RIOT.

DEFENDANT BOUND OVER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with disorderly conduct.

Over a hundred men, including defendant, raided two rice stores in Cross Street and stole 200 cetties of rice. Defendant was arrested when he went to one of the stores and demanded compensation for an alleged assault by one of the foks.

Yesterday, defendant produced the foks of the shop who, he said, had struck him with a wooden bar. The foks, however, when put in the witness-box, denied that he struck him. He said he was away loading rice at the time the looting of the shop took place.

Mr. Wood observed that he was under the impression that somebody in the shop had struck the defendant.

Inspector Kent agreed, stating that when he held an enquiry, previous to bringing the matter into court one of the witnesses admitted having struck defendant.

Mr. Wood (to defendant): I believe that you were struck by a shop coolie. I am, therefore, not going to convict you, but I am going to make you sign a personal bond of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

AFTERMATH OF FIRE.

CHINESE STEALS MEDICINES.

About three weeks ago a fire occurred in a medicine shop at Bonham Strand and a quantity of medicines was destroyed. The undamaged goods were sold by auction on Tuesday, and while the sale was proceeding a Chinese stole several bottles and ran away. Chase was given and he was arrested. Yesterday, the man was sentenced by Mr. Smith at the Magistracy, to three months' hard labour.

AMMUNITION CASE.

A Chinese, recently returned from Vancouver, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of different parts of a revolver.

Defendant stated that a friend in America gave him the contraband to take back to the country. He was ignorant of the regulations.

Sergeant Moore stated that defendant had been living in Hongkong for over a month and ought to have known.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$50.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.
RICE-SNATCHING INCIDENT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith, and appealed against the sentence of three months' hard labour, inflicted on a Chinese convicted of snatching a quantity of rice.

The facts of the incident were to the effect that defendant, who was described by the prosecution as "belonging to a gang of ruffians who snatched rice by force," accosted two women—who were on a visit to Hongkong from the country, with a present of rice for their friends—and made overtures for the purchase of the rice at a very low price. When the women refused defendant and some other men snatched the rice and made off. Defendant and another man were arrested and imprisoned.

Yesterday, Mr. Almada produced a certificate from the Inland Water Transport Co., of Calcutta, where defendant had been employed, to the effect that he was an honest man. Mr. Almada stated that defendant when he left Calcutta brought with him a little fortune of Rs. 1,000 and therefore had no need to live by stealing. The reason why defendant had not done any work in Hongkong was because he was in bad health and was recuperating. If defendant was guilty of the offence he could have jumped his bail of \$50, which was granted when the appeal was filed. Instead he had come to Court.

Mr. Smith stated that going on the evidence of the two women there was no doubt whatever that defendant had snatched the rice. He refused to grant the appeal.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

KEEPERS FINED \$100 EACH.

Sergeant Cooke and a party of Chinese detectives raided a gambling den on Tuesday night, and were successful in arresting two men, the keepers of the establishment. When the men were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with keeping a common gaming house, Sergeant Cooke informed the Magistrate that the house appeared to have been specially rented for the purpose of gambling. The room was bare. There was only a square table and two chairs on which the defendants were seated when witnesses raided the place. On the table was spread the usual fan tan paraphernalia. There were no customers at the time of the raid, but from the arrangements, witness concluded that defendants were awaiting the arrival of players.

Mr. Wood fined each defendant \$100.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., was appointed to be held in London on the December 31st, 1919, when the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1919 were to be submitted.

EXTRACT FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £273,846, made up as follows:—

Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration's Profits, plus	China Interest	£263,840
Interest in Europe	34,097	
Agency Fees	4,000	
Sundry Receipts	287	
Balance brought forward (after deducting certain expenses not provided for in last year's accounts)	215,413	
Total	£290,567	

EXPENDITURE	
Expenses in Europe	£2,885
Directors' Fees	4,200
Exchange	5,416
Income Tax	74,441
Loss on Sales of Government Stocks	731
Relief Funds	2,232
	96,711

Leaving a Net Balance of £273,846 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Interim Dividend 5 per cent. paid 15th May, 1919, absorbed	£50,000
Final Dividend 15 per cent. (making 20 per cent. for the year)	£50,000
Excess profits duty, estimated at	£200,000
Balance carried forward	£273,846

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ALL SIZES IN

WARM UNDERWEAR

SPECIAL VALUE IN

MORLEY'S NATURAL LLAMA

UNSEINKABLE,

LIGHT WEIGHT, YET WARM

VESTS CHEST 34" to 44" \$3.75 EACH

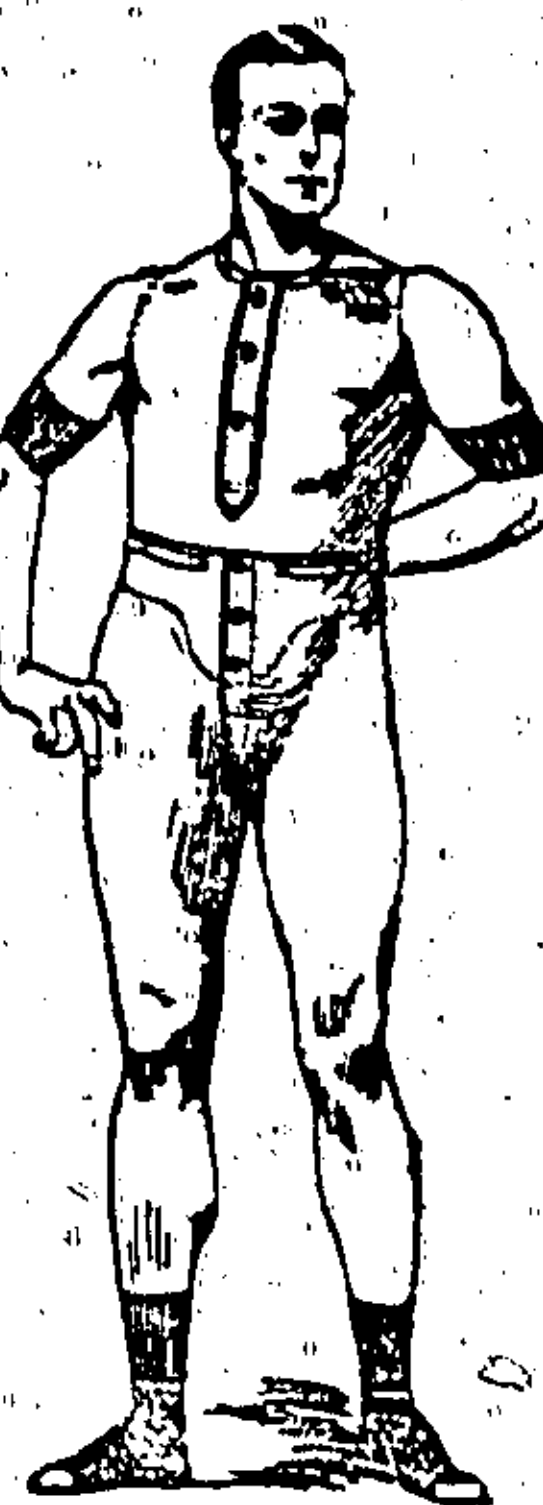
TROUSERS WAIST 32" to 42" \$4.00 PAIR

GREY SHETLAND WOOL

HEAVY WEIGHT

VESTS CHEST 34" to 44" \$5.00 EACH

TROUSERS WAIST 32" to 38" \$5.00 PAIR



JAEGER'S

ALL PURE WOOL

GLOVES

IN ALL COLOURS

\$1.75 to \$2.75 each.

SCARVES

\$2.50 to \$12.50 each.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

(Hotel Montrose, Top Floor)

P.O. BOX 516.

"VIOTYP" TYPEWRITERS.

Put it in your pocket before you start and you will then be able to type on the VIOTYP TYPEWRITER which enables you to do this in the hand, write 110, and stands 1 inch in height. A marvel of ingenuity.

Order to the high rate of Exchange we have now reduced our prices to \$15 & \$20.

Distributed by: UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

COLUMBIA
GRAND OPERA RECORDS

"AIDA"

D5540	JUDGEMENT SCENE PART 1	SOP. & BASS
A5387	I SACRI NOMI	SOPRANO
A5400	CELESTE AIDA	TENOR
D5581	CONSECRATION SCENE	SOP. & BASS
	SU DEL NILO	

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
10, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

Have a smart selection of

TRAVELLING RUGS

IN MANY

SMART COLOURINGS & DESIGNS.

These are guaranteed all wool, of best British manufacture; the prices are also very reasonable.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

Gentlemen's High-Class Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from U.S.A. a New
Shipment of TYPEWRITERS—
different models.
Inspection cordially invited by—
UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,
Hotel Majestic, Top Floor,
Hongkong.

LOST.

A T St. George's Ball, one light blue
embroidered Chinese silk shawl
with fringe.
Please communicate with Box No. 201,
c/o "Hongkong Daily Press."

ESTABLISHED 1863.

W. COWPER & SON.

Australian Ship Brokers.

For the Sale and Purchase of
STEAMERS, TUGS, SAILING VESSELS,
and DREDGING PLANT.
Shipping and Commission Agents,
88, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
Cable: "Zephyr" Melbourne.
Correspondence Invited.

WANTED.

A TEACHER to Teach English lessons
to a Chinese Gentleman five night a
week.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

FOR SALE.

"CRAIGMINT WFS" No. 181, The
Peak, 5-Roomed House with
Garden. Price Moderate.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS'
ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of KOWLOON
RESIDENTS will be held in the
CHAMBER of COMMERCE, City Hall,
on TUESDAY, JANUARY 20th, at 8.15 p.m.,
for the purpose of inaugurating the "Kow-
loon Residents' Association," the principal
object of which is the betterment of condi-
tions of residence in Kowloon and the
adjacent territories.
All Kowloon Residents, both Ladies and
Gentlemen, interested in the movement are
invited to attend, and anyone wishing to
join the Association, who have not already
done so, please send their names to Mr.
B. L. FROST, 1, Kimberley Villas, Kowloon.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares
for the year ending 30th June,
1919.

THE BOARD having declared an
INTERIM DIVIDEND of 15% (Fifteen
per cent) free of Income Tax, the
year ending 30th June 1919, holders of
Bearing Shares and holders of Dividend
Warrants received from London on
account of Registered Shares, will be
paid their dividends on presenting No. 14
Coupon of the Bearing Shares, and Dividend
Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of
the following Banks at Shanghai or
Tientsin.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE BANQUE PARISIENNE D'ETRANGER.

The Payments will be made in either

Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish,

at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGERS,

THE KAILAN MINING

ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, January 8th, 1920.

180

G. E. R.

NOTICE.

LICENSEES of Private Jinnichuan, Private

Chairs, and drivers and bearers of the

same are due for renewal on January 1st,

1920.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, January 8th, 1920.

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CHINESE POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR

LAUNCH.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the

construction of a 40 ft. MOTOR

LAUNCH for the use of the Chinese Post

Office in Canton.

Draft specifications and plan may be

obtained on application to the undersigned—

F. A. NIXON,

Acting Commissioner,

Chinese Post Office, Canton.

186

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

MR. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTH

COTE has this day been appointed

Secretary to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Chairman.

Hongkong, January 1st, 1920.

171

TO LET.

5 ROOMED Furnished Bungalow at the

Peak from early March.

Apply to—

L. NESTED & DAVIS.

183

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
(KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY
INTEREST due on JANUARY 1st, 1920,
will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 15
at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
Ltd.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2

will be paid on:

On 200 Bonds:

Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0

Less Tax at 6% in the 2 12 0

Net amount payable 12 0

On 2100 Bonds:

Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0

Less Tax at 6% in the 2 12 0

Net amount payable 12 0

On 2200 Bonds:

Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0

Less Tax at 6% in the 2 12 0

Net amount payable 12 0

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand

Selling rate of exchange of the day the Coupon

is presented.

By Order,

THE KAILAN MINING

ADMINISTRATION,

W. S. NATHAN,

General Manager.

183

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

SEVENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that,

in conformity with the conditions

endured upon the Debentures, the under-

mentioned numbers of Debentures of the

total value of \$24,000 were drawn on the

Twenty-third day of October, 1919, at

the Office of the Company, No. 23,

Austin Friars, in the City of London,

in the presence of WALTER FITZMAURICE

Turner, one of the Directors, ALFRED

WILLIAMS, Esq., Secretary of the Com-

pany, and JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., J.A.,

of 7/8 Great Winchester Street, London,

E.C. 2, Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off

at par on the 31st December, 1919, at

either of the following places:

In London: At the Transfer Office of

the Company, No. 5, London Wall

Buildings, E.C. 4.

In Brussels: At the Office of the Local

Board, 13 rue de la Loi, Brussels.

In China: At the General Office of the

Company, Tientsin.

6 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED—

7 31 114 135 228 255

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED—

308 351 379 389 423 431

438 443 506 528 530 577

763 804 837 851 871 926

938 988 995 1130 1152 1210

1271 1288 1294 1321 1344 1417

1543 1621 1632 1638 1737 1769

1770 1822 1828 1835 1909 2042

2063 2220 2238 2155 2174 2228

2225 2310 2361 2442 2423 2470

2600 2535 2559 2587 2640 2633

2813 2820 3333 3308 3536 3561

3579 3680 3825 3787

700 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED—

3804 3815 3818 3813 3939 3967

3995 4023 4131 4202 4287 4335

4376 4389 4405 4484 4580 4648

4698 4748 4758 4783 4790 4840

4923 4950 5008 5052 5096 5130

5448 5455 5483 5541 5519 5719

5823 5940 6102 6135 6182 6242

6277 6285 6439 6440 6470 6499

6580 6591 6737 6743 6779 6791

6839 6977 7019 7018 7063 7161

7227 7378 7345 7444 7569 7610

7683 7665 7668 7685 7736 7843

7928 7928 8222 8285 8226 8265

8288 8288 8288 8288 8288 8288

8543 8550 8550 8550 8550 8550

8833 8893 9043 9219 9242 9270

9319 9408 9441 9454 9740 9745

9800 9822 9838 9807 9924 9978

9997 10010 10011 10033 10079 10082

10247 10218 10232 10240 10489 10515

10562 10565 10596 10684 10711 10727

10737 11074 11130 11238 11270 11287

11344 11393 11414 11434 11488 11495

11477 11709 11728 11703 11795 11875

11964 12008 12084 12103 12257 12286

12250 12491 12493 12515 12525 12585

12625 12703 12705 12823 12829 12867

12860 12908 12920 12961 12993 13004

13044 13063 13063 13094 13199 13201

13262 13283 13288 13299 13319 13348

13468 13567 13731 13768 13771 13773

13778 13877 13927 14040 14051 14113

14127 14127 14203 14219 14251 14263

14328 14378 14531 14570 14580 14580

14710 14718 14722 14808 14800 14918

14849 14855 14890 15024 15049 15130

15197 15250 15334 15401 15513 15593

15592 15734 15748 15807 15835 15893

15928 15948 15981 15993 15985 15989

16038 16037 16055 16057 16065 16063

16108 16169 16239 16233 16235 16238

16314 16328 16370 16410 16442 16489

16501 16518 16535 16539 16519 16747

16921 16946 17021 17073 17029 17059

17238 17394 17393 17401 17409 17409

17800 17813 17831 17807 18123 18180

18185 18228 18327 18376 18409 18421

18442 18490 18536 18613 18623 18647

18678 18714 18748 18802 18876 19021

19048 19078 19081 19170 19223 19263

19314 19400 19494 19568 19575 19630

19622 19664 19684 19688 19971 20007

20029 20037 20051 20197 20198 20203

20240 20420 20488 20528 20601 20644

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN THE MATTER of the

Trading with the Enemy

Ordinance, 1914-1919.

NOTICE is for general information

hereby given that, pursuant to the

powers contained in the above Ordinance,

the undermentioned shares and all rights

thereof, were tested in the Custodian of

Enemy Property, Hongkong, who pur-

suant to the said powers has recently sold

the same for private tender AND NOTICE

IS ALSO GIVEN that pursuant to the

information contained in the above Certifi-

cates in respect of the said shares have been

issued by the above named Company to

the Purchaser and that all other Cer-

tificates whatsoever in respect of the above

shares have been noted in the books of

the said Company as cancelled AND

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that in

consequence of the foregoing all out-

standing Certificates in respect of the

said shares are valueless for all purposes

whatsoever.

The shares referred to above are the

following:—

Shareholder's name. No. of shares. No. of shares.

The Executors of Mrs. 10 34171/34185

Lucy M. C. Nicolas 50 34190/34220

Wilhelm Otto Chris- 75 15 23629/23638

tian Spalckhaver... 15 15 23629/23638

Dr. Ferdinand Korn. 40 8 23735/23744

Norddeutscher Lloyd. 4 0 23735/23744

Johann Nicolaus Goe- 1 0 41369

mann 1 0 23629/23638

Carl Heinrich Bock- 10 2 23629/23638

Friedrich Hermann 25 5 21314/21333

Arnold Fricks 25 5 21314/21333

C. Rudolf Heinsen... 15 3 2940/2959

P. Hermeling 25 5 31992/32001

Hennrich Karl Oetorp 10 2 11557/11566

Speidel & Co. 35 7 45951/45960

10624/10648

290

Dated this 30th day of December, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

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NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the Partnership heretofore existing

between PHILIP WALLACE GOLDREIN

and CECEL HYNES LYSON, Solicitors,

under the name of Goldrein and Lyson, has

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SERIOUS RAILWAY CRISIS

MEN TO CONSIDER GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

LONDON, January 3rd.
Peace in the railway world depends upon the happenings of the next few days. The Trade Union leaders are divided as regards the outcome of the task of Mr. J. H. Thomas and his associates to persuade the delegates, who are meeting on January 7th, to accept the Government's offer. They will exert the utmost pressure to secure a favourable verdict, and, as a last resort, try to get a postponement of the final decision.

The delegates will be given every opportunity to discuss details. The conference may last three days. Anyhow, a very great tussle between the Extremists and the Moderates is anticipated.

In the event of another crisis the Executive may resort to a ballot, although, in the case of the National Union of Railwaymen, this is not customary.

Public opinion is freely expressed that the men will be unwise to reject the offer. Meanwhile, the Extremists' standpoint is that they won the last strike, and they think that they can win another. The opposition to the offer is based on a general desire to press for the original demand, namely, that 33s. as bonus shall be added to the highest rate of pay of each grade and the total be made a permanent standard rate, on the ground that this has already been conceded to drivers and firemen.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMERICA'S POSITION DISCUSSED.

LONDON, January 2nd.
The Daily Telegraph correspondent in New York states that Senator Hitchcock, the Government Senate leader, discussed with Viscount Grey the proposed reservation limiting the voting power of the British Empire in the League of Nations. The latter pointed out the seriousness of the results which would be entailed by the adoption of such a reservation. Canada and Australia would immediately protest, and, he indicated, they had no impression that it would be compelled to back them up. In his opinion, the disruption of the League would result.

Viscount Grey said, in conversation with Senators and other officials, that those who insisted upon this reservation were unduly alarmed over the possibilities of separate votes for the British Dominions. But they were conjuring up chimerical dangers, he said, while the United States would create a very real danger to the League's existence if it insisted upon equalizing the voting power of the United States and the British Empire in the League Assembly.

Senator Hitchcock asked whether the Johnson Reservation—which the Senate rejected, and which aimed at the equalization of voting strength giving the United States as many votes as the combined votes of Great Britain and the Dominions, namely six—would be more acceptable to the British Commons.

Viscount Grey thought it would, but pointed out that France, Italy and the other Powers, having but one vote, would protest that they were unfairly discriminated against, and that they, too, should have six votes.

Senator Hitchcock made no secret of the fact that he feared the question would prove one of the hardest to adjust.

AVIATION.

A FRENCH FLIGHT TO SAIGON.

PARIS, January 3rd.
A French aeroplane is leaving Paris on March 3rd for Saigon via Athens, Antioch, Karachi, Allahabad, Rangoon, and Bangkok.

DANISH STEAMER MINED.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

COPENHAGEN, January 3rd.
The Danish steamer *Jenland* has struck a mine off the north coast of Jutland. Five persons have been killed.

BRITISH MOULDERS' STRIKE

TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, January 3rd.
A provisional settlement has been reached in the moulders' strike. The terms are subject to the men's ballot.

The employers agree to a weekly increase of 5s. Work is being resumed before January 10th. All strikers will be taken back without victimisation on either side.

AMERICAN BOLSHEVISTS.

GREATEST ROUND-UP IN HISTORY OF U.S.A.

NEW YORK, January 3rd.
The greatest round-up of the Radicals in the history of the country took place yesterday. Several thousands were arrested in all parts of the country. It is expected that they will be deported in large batches. Some of those arrested are American-born, but the majority of them are foreigners, including numerous Russians.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S "DEATH."

HOW THE MISTAKE OCCURRED.

LONDON, January 3rd.
The Times correspondent in New York says that Sir Horace Plunkett was highly amused at the anxiety of the reporters to know if he was dead.

The London Agency, which issued the original statement, explains that the correspondent, giving the day when Sir Horace Plunkett departed for Battle Creek, contracted "Wednesday" into "Wed," which was misread in New York as "died."

AUSTRIA.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY CRITICAL COAL SITUATION.

LONDON, January 3rd.
The coal situation in Austria is unprecedentedly critical. All passenger trains have been stopped for the past ten days, and there is a likelihood of the early total cessation of electric light and tramways in Vienna.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

SUPREME COUNCIL HELPING THREATENED POPULATION.

PARIS, January 3rd.
The Supreme Council has decided on steps for the evacuation of the population of Southern Russia threatened by a Bolshevik invasion.

GENERAL DENIKIN DISPLACED.

LONDON, January 3rd.

A Bolshevik wireless message states that, owing to his defeat, a coup d'état has occurred in General Denikin's Headquarters. A new Government has been established, with General Romanoff replacing General Denikin.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RESULT OF THE SPEN VALLEY BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, January 3rd.
The result of the Spen Valley by-election is as follows:—

	Votes.
Mr. Myers (Labourite)	11,063
Sir John Simon (Liberal)	10,944
Col. Fairfax (Coalition Lib.)	8,134

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

"DIRECT ACTION" THREAT.

Another attempt is apparently to be made to use the organization of the General Confederation of Labour for the purpose of imposing a Socialist foreign policy on the French Government. As the result of a conference held on November 4th between the administrative committee of the federation and representatives of the Paris trade unions, a great campaign of propaganda in favour of the Russian revolution is to be undertaken throughout France. The object is to create such a current of feeling in the country that the French Government will be forced to make peace with Russia. At the close of the campaign, and after the trade unions have been consulted as to its results, a decision will be taken as to the attitude to be adopted by the French workmen in face of the coalition which threatens the Russian revolution.

It will be remembered that solidarity with the Russian revolution was one of the objects to be proclaimed to the world by the Internationale at a general strike projected for July 21st last. The British and Belgians refused their adherence, however, and so in France, where it had been engineered by the General Confederation of Labour, it came to nothing either. So far there is no indication of how soon this new movement is to be set on foot. The support of the Russian revolution was one of the main planks in the Socialist electoral platform, and interruptions of speeches at non-Socialist meetings very frequently took the form of "Long live Lenin! Long live Trotsky!"

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

SHANGHAI MURDER SENSATION.

SHANGHAI, January 7th.

It is reported that the municipal police are working on a clue in connection with the murder last August of Mr. Weiss, the Canadian Pacific agent, whose body was found in the Yangtsepo district. An arrest may follow at any moment.

CHINESE AGITATION FOR REPRESENTATION.

SHANGHAI, January 7th.

The agitation has been revived for Chinese representation on the municipal council. Deputations have called at the British consulate and on the Chinese special envoy. The council is willing to allow two Chinese in an advisory capacity to consult on Chinese affairs, but the agitators wish to revise the land regulations. The attitude of the shopkeepers is that there should be no taxation without representation. The council is adopting a firm attitude of opposition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AS THE PROTECTOR.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The Daily Mail, in the course of a leader, says "As long as a Bolshevik State exists with its present doctrine there will be no respite for the world. This doctrine is that, not the brotherhood of man, but the hatred of class for class is the rule of human life. Nor can we overlook the recent Bolshevik victories which have brought the world, in the event of the collapse of Admiral Koltchak, as their consequence, the decision of Japan to hold Eastern Siberia. Japan thus attains a new position as a world power such as the Fall of Port Arthur did not give her. She remains the only force capable of preventing Bolshevism from penetrating into China with all the disastrous results to human civilisation which such a penetration would bring in its train. Because of the iron resistance which her large well-disciplined forces would offer to the Bolshevik hordes, Lenin is not likely to run his head against such an antagonist. The real danger and a grave danger is that he may divert his attack to a new quarter and attempt to threaten India by arming and inciting to war the predatory tribes of the North-West Frontier."

Referring to the attempt made on the life of Ku Yut-kwong, the ex-leader of the Shantung troops and late Defence Commissioner of Shantung, it is stated that Ku succumbed to the effects of the wounds. No arrest has been made.

BOHEMIA SUGAR.

GREAT SCANDAL REVEALED.

A despatch from Prague to the *Corriere della Sera* contains details of a big sugar scandal which has been revealed by the energetic action of the Minister, Dr. Benes, by whose order the chief of the financial department, Jirak, was arrested after he had made an attempt to transmit a cheque of 20,000,000 crowns (nominally about £800,000) as a bribe to the Minister himself. Since the stoppage of the Ukrainian sugar supply, Bohemia has been the only country in Europe which has had a surplus of sugar for export. This surplus is estimated at about three million quintals (about 135,000 tons). A consortium of French and Dutch bankers were conspiring to obtain the concession for the entire export, and offered an advance of 300,000,000 French francs to the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, the advance to consist chiefly in the supply of material. Further sums were to be advanced by June, 1920, amounting to the respectable total of one milliard crowns (nominally £400,000,000). Out of three million quintals of sugar one million was to be sold in France. As no other countries in Europe had a surplus of sugar this meant the creation of a real sugar trust, and the consortium, besides taking nine per cent. interest on the money advanced, also charged a heavy commission for the material to be supplied.

JAPAN'S ROLE IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The newspapers give prominence to the serious position of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin, and to the importance of (Japan's) resolve to check Bolshevism in Eastern Siberia.

A high authority, interviewed by the *Daily Mail*, said that the presence of the Japanese in Eastern Siberia would prove to be the salvation of Siberia, and even Manchuria, from Bolshevik control.

He did not think the Japanese would make territorial claims in East Siberia. His experience taught him that they had an innate dislike of cold climates. A Japanese population would not desire to colonise Eastern Siberia. Their colonial aspirations lay farther south. What the Japanese would ask for, and probably would be granted, were certain trading and mining concessions.

JAPAN'S FREE HAND IN SIBERIA.

PARIS, January 3rd.

The Press gives prominence to the news from Washington that America gives Japan a free hand in Siberia.

A PRINCE OF WALES STORY.

Captain W. D. Joynt, V.O., of the Australian Forces, who visited a sheep farm near Ipswich with a party of Australian soldier farmers, told a new story of the Prince of Wales. One day, he said, the Prince disappeared from Headquarters, and as was his great delight, he went into the lines with the men. He was hunted for everywhere, and at last he was found with some A.I.F.'s playing a certain harmless game of chance, at which he lost twelve pennies. The Staff officers searching for him arrived, and when the Prince turned to go there were cries of "You're no sport." The Prince replied, "What! I've lost a bob! I'll stop and win it back." But, added the captain, he lost another shilling, and then he went. Captain Joynt said he could not describe the affection Australian had for the Prince, and they were just wanting him "in Australia."

CANTON NEWS.

January 7th.

FIRES IN CANTON.

Another big fire occurred in Honam yesterday morning and more than 40 shops and houses were destroyed. According to reports the great fire which occurred in Saikwan on January 4th, destroyed 311 shops. Three of the *fohies* of the firecracker shop in which the fire originated were killed and six others were wounded by the explosion. The Superintendent of Police has sent officers to investigate the origin of the fires as incendiarism is suspected.

STUDENTS' AGITATIONS.

Ten of the students of the Government Law School who went on strike owing to the change of headmaster have been ordered by the Civil Governor to be expelled from the school as they were seditious. The other students are ordered to return to school immediately or else they will also be dismissed. A message from Nanning states that the students there are in conflict with the local authorities as the students have not been allowed to prevent the importation of foreign goods.

GENERAL LU'S DEATH REPORTED.

A message has been received in Shanghai stating that General Luk Wing-tung died on January 3rd.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It is stated that the M.P.s in Canton propose to bring the Constitutional Convention to an end on February 15th, and a ceremony is to be held in the South-West Provinces to celebrate the event.

PEACE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

It is reported that the Peking Government has recently appointed a General, whose surname is Chan, to prepare to settle the affairs of the Two Kwangs (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) by force of arms, as the Peking Government proposes to reject the peace proposals of the South unless the Southern leaders surrender. General Chan has established his headquarters in Macao and has sent delegates to investigate the military situation in the two provinces.

ATTEMPT ON LEADER'S LIFE.

Referring to the attempt made on the life of Ku Yut-kwong, the ex-leader of the Shantung troops and late Defence Commissioner of Shantung, it is stated that Ku succumbed to the effects of the wounds. No arrest has been made.

BOHEMIA SUGAR.

GREAT SCANDAL REVEALED.

A despatch from Prague to the *Corriere della Sera* contains details of a big sugar scandal which has been revealed by the energetic action of the Minister, Dr. Benes, by whose order the chief of the financial department, Jirak, was arrested after he had made an attempt to transmit a cheque of 20,000,000 crowns (nominally about £800,000) as a bribe to the Minister himself. Since the stoppage of the Ukrainian sugar supply, Bohemia has been the only country in Europe which has had a surplus of sugar for export. This surplus is estimated at about three million quintals (about 135,000 tons). A consortium of French and Dutch bankers were conspiring to obtain the concession for the entire export, and offered an advance of 300,000,000 French francs to the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, the advance to consist chiefly in the supply of material. Further sums were to be advanced by June, 1920, amounting to the respectable total of one milliard crowns (nominally £400,000,000). Out of three million quintals of sugar one million was to be sold in France. As no other countries in Europe had a surplus of sugar this meant the creation of a real sugar trust, and the consortium, besides taking nine per cent. interest on the money advanced, also charged a heavy commission for the material to be supplied.

JAPAN'S ROLE IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The newspapers give prominence to the serious position of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin, and to the importance of (Japan's) resolve to check Bolshevism in Eastern Siberia.

A high authority, interviewed by the *Daily Mail*, said that the presence of the Japanese in Eastern Siberia would prove to be the salvation of Siberia, and even Manchuria, from Bolshevik control.

He did not think the Japanese would make territorial claims in East Siberia. His experience taught him that they had an innate dislike of cold climates. A Japanese population would not desire to colonise Eastern Siberia. Their colonial aspirations lay farther south. What the Japanese would ask for, and probably would be granted, were certain trading and mining concessions.

JAPAN'S FREE HAND IN SIBERIA.

PARIS, January 3rd.

The Press gives prominence to the news from Washington that America gives Japan a free hand in Siberia.

A PRINCE OF WALES STORY.

Captain W. D. Joynt, V.O., of the Australian Forces, who visited a sheep farm near Ipswich with a party of Australian soldier farmers, told a new story of the Prince of Wales. One day, he said, the Prince disappeared from Headquarters, and as was his great delight, he went into the lines with the men. He was hunted for everywhere, and at last he was found with some A.I.F.'s playing a certain harmless game of chance, at which he lost twelve pennies. The Staff officers searching for him arrived, and when the Prince turned to go there were cries of "You're no sport." The Prince replied, "What! I've lost a bob! I'll stop and win it back." But, added the captain, he lost another shilling, and then he went. Captain Joynt said he could not describe the affection Australian had for the Prince, and they were just wanting him "in Australia."

HINDENBURG AT GERMAN WAR INQUIRY.

SCENES IN THE COMMITTEE.

Hindenburg has spoken, yet Berlin still stands very much where it did (wrote the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Berlin on November 18th). After this morning's warlike preparations one is almost surprised that it is so. All the streets round the Reichstag building were swarming with "security police," who, to the uninitiated eye, are indistinguishable from soldiers. Machine guns were in readiness everywhere. "No one was allowed to approach the Reichstag unless he could produce an authorisation to do so. Even inside the building the guards had been doubled or trebled, and the cards of admission as well as their holders were scrutinised with anxious care. Perhaps these alarming precautions have saved us from a catastrophe. Who knows? But at any rate nothing serious happened. A crowd of a few hundred persons which had been allowed to assemble outside the military cordon opposite the door by which the national hero was to enter. A loyalist officer, who had been waiting for a speech, but at once desisted on receiving a police warning. Cries were raised for the Republic and against the Committee of Inquiry. Then the crowd got tired of standing in the falling snow, and the machine-guns were also sent home.

Whatever may have been feared or expected was the result of Hindenburg's presence here, and the Committee of Inquiry have evidently some reasons on their side if, as is reported, they wish to hurry through his evidence and get him out of the city again. That this defeated general should have retained his hold over the people may be astounding, but it is a fact, and one which must be placed in every political equation in Germany. To well-informed opinion here he has long been nothing more than a picturesque figurehead behind which the driving force of General Headquarters. Some critics go further and affirm that the battle of Tannenberg, which made the fame of the *Daumvirat*, was really the work of General Hoffmann, who was afterwards, as Chief of Staff to Leopold of Bavaria, the virtual commander-in-chief on the Eastern front, where alone the Central Emires obtained substantial victories. But to the masses Hindenburg is still "the Saviour of the Fatherland," although he did not save it. He is a monarch who could and can do no wrong, while Ludendorff is the Minister who bears the responsibility.

So far as Hindenburg existed above the clouds during the war that he will hardly be brought down to earth again. His figure will become legendary, and future generations will probably believe that he was really as big as his colossal wooden statue, which a few weeks ago was removed from the head of the sepulchral Avenue of Victory.

STERN AND RUGGED.

The chief committee-room of the Reichstag was crowded beyond precedent when Hindenburg entered, with his host, Dr. Helfferich, and his old Chief of Staff. All present at once rose from their seats, but whether the dominating motive was deference or curiosity it would be difficult to say. After formal salutations and introductions, the Field-Marshal took his seat at the witness table, on which devolved a couple of wreaths of white flowers, adorned with ribbons in the old Imperial colours. When one has seen the Field-Marshal, it is not difficult to understand his fascination for the German people. Someone said of David Webster that he looked much wiser than any man could be. It might be said of Hindenburg that he looks much sterner and more rugged than any man could be. His head reminds one of a boulder in its massiveness and its rough moulding. Even in a black frock coat he is impressively monumental. Whatever his attire he would look "somebody in particular." Ludendorff, on the other hand, though undoubtedly the finer brain of the two, looks a comparatively commonplace man. In his civilian attire he might be a bank cashier, or a second-class Government official. Hindenburg's voice is as forcible and rugged as his features. He speaks slowly and with some hesitation. Most of the talking is left to Ludendorff, whose rapid, snappy sentences are rather like machine-gun fire. His voice is harsh, and, in his moments of excitement, which are frequent, rises to a high pitch.

The two generals commenced with the formal reservation that they did not feel themselves under legal compulsion to give evidence, but added that they were nevertheless willing to do so. They then read written statements. These added little to the fruits of the inquiry. They were the hackneyed phrases of five years ago. The German people did not want war, nor the Kaiser, nor the Government, and least of all the General Staff. The "justice of our cause," the "will to victory," the "vast superiority of our armaments in men and material," were all there. All these worn-out clichés culminated in the charge that the treachery of the Independent Socialists alone robbed Germany of victory. Some anonymous English general was quoted as proof that the German army lost because it was "stabbed in the back."

Herr Gothein, the Democrat, who has taken over the chair in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Warmuth, did not allow the former dictators to say all they wanted to. He pulled them up repeatedly for straying from the question at issue, and courteously reproved the violence of their language against the Independents, who are also represented in the National Assembly and on this committee.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LIGHT ON THE BEND.

CAMBRIDGE OPINION.

Cambridge, which can claim to be the chief centre of scientific thought and research in Great Britain, is naturally keenly interested in the discussion in the *Morning Post* of the results of the astronomical expeditions to Brazil and Principe to check one of the consequences of the Einstein theory, i.e., the effect of gravitation on light. There is, too, a special interest for Cambridge in this matter, because to Professor A. S. Eddington, of Cambridge Observatory, is due the credit of having given to the British public, in a pamphlet on the "Relativity Theory of Gravity," an explanation of all that was implied in the first astounding discovery of Michelson and Morley regarding the passage of light along and across the ether stream.

But Cambridge scientists—whether physicists or astronomers—are not prepared to give *ex cathedra* statements on the matter; they state that they are still studying it and awaiting a clearer statement of it.

Professor Eddington, said one astronomer, "is, I believe, one out of three men in England who really understand the Einstein theory. He undertook to give an explanation of it to a scientific colleague the other day, and that colleague afterwards professed to be still in an absolute fog."

THE FOURTH DIMENSION.
The man of science is naturally reluctant to say anything about a subject on which he is not sure. But some little further light was gleaned. It is in regard to his bearing on the speculation of the "Fourth Dimension" that public interest is chiefly excited over these discoveries. One physicist said: "I think that can be made a little clearer than it stands at present in the explanation in your paper. The position is this: that we are face to face now with certain ascertained facts which cannot be made to fit in with the accepted principles of the measurements of space. Therefore those principles must be incomplete. They need to be supplemented by something else. That something else, according to Einstein's theory, is that Space and Time are relative. An analogy, not a perfect one, but still useful for illustration, may be taken from the science of chemistry. The discovery of radio-activity made it certain that the atomic theory did not state the complete truth about matter. The discoveries of Michelson and Morley, of Einstein, and others show that our present geometry has not the complete truth about space."

THE HISTORY OF THE THEORY.
Another scientist added something to the history of the Einstein theory. After the Michelson and Morley discovery, that light travelled at the same rate across and along the ether stream, he said some physicists were in doubt about accepting it as a fact. It was felt that it involved such startling changes in thought that it should not be taken as certain, seeing that it was the result of a negative experiment only. Michelson and Morley had tried to find the difference in the speed of light across and along the ether stream, and had found there was no difference. Many physicists thought that nevertheless there might still be a difference. Now the astronomical tests in Brazil of a consequence of Einstein's theory, which followed and "developed" Michelson and Morley's results, has destroyed that doubt. But some physicists had accepted Michelson and Morley's conclusions from the outset. Einstein was not the only one working on the problem; though his work was the most complete and thorough. Fitz-Gerald, of Dublin, had anticipated what was called the "Contraction Theory," and Cunningham had written on the "Theory of Relativity." To explain in popular terms what the whole thing amounts to is not easy. But in effect it is this: that the length of the same line varies when it is parallel with and when it is at right angles to the ether stream. A poker, for instance, under one condition is 3ft. long under the other. Of course, in the terms of ordinary human thought, it is incomprehensible that the same thing can be at once 3ft. long and 4ft. long. The solution suggested is that human thought must reach forward and grasp another dimension—that of Time—and find that Time and Space are related and can act on one another.

NOTHING CHANGED IN THIS WORLD.
Yet another scientist held that "the important thing is to stress, that nothing is changed as regards this globe, nor, indeed, as regards the solar system. Within the limits of the solar system all our old mathematical calculations stand as they were: the straight line is still straight line to all practical intents, and the yard length is still a yard length. The discovery affects speculative thought profoundly, but it does not affect the workaday world."

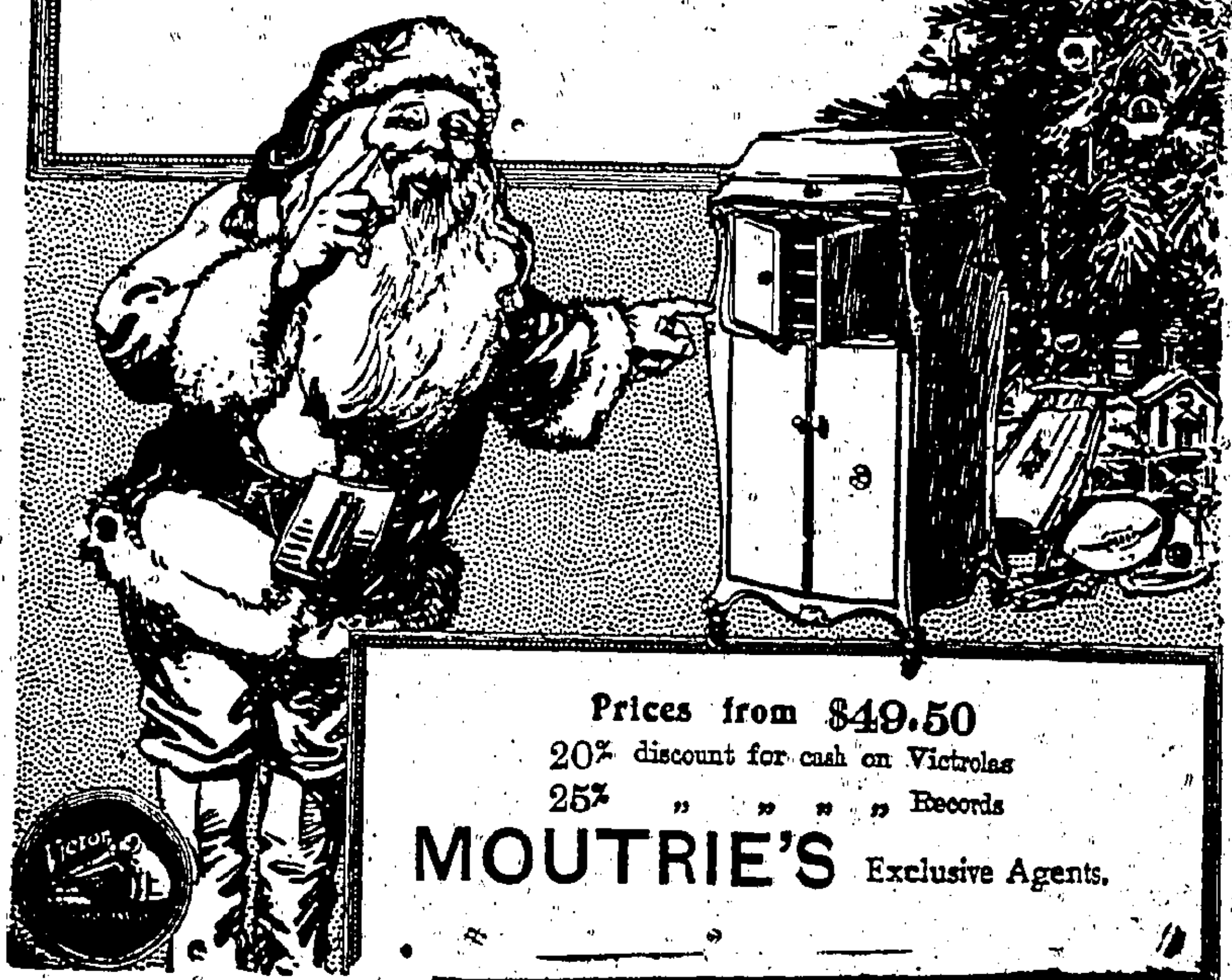
Several incidents showed that the atmosphere was charged with electricity and that a storm might break at any moment. But the chairman kept a firm hand on the proceedings, and uttered an emphatic warning that the hall would be cleared if any signs of approbation or the contrary were heard from the seats of the Press or the public. It was only when the discussion moved to the question of the attitude of the General Headquarters to American mediation that tempers really became excited. Count Bernstorff had reported a remark of Ludendorff that the latter did not want American mediation, as the war would be finished by the submarine within three months. This flung Ludendorff into a passion. Thumping on the table with his fist, he shrieked out that the ex-Ambassador had been misled by his honour and that the charge was monstrous. Bernstorff, who remained quite calm, pointed out that he had done no more than quote the Chief of the Staff's certain views with regard to the continuation of the war. Herr Gothein also intervened with the suggestion that Bernstorff's evidence had charged nothing of a discreditable nature. He seemed to infuriate Ludendorff still more, and he shouted that he was quite capable of looking after his own honour. Herr Gothein, however, was not to be intimidated, and reported that it was his duty as chairman to see that the honour of the other witnesses was not tampered with.

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HOW I BEAT JIMMY WILDE TAKING THE LITTLE FIGHTER UNAWARES.

[BY E. V. LUCAS.]

A line of news in the morning's paper last week stated that Jimmy Wilde is on his way to America. I was glad to read this, because it makes it possible for me to announce his recent defeat at my hands: a boast I should not care to indulge in if he were still in this country. But with the Atlantic between us, yes! I think also that for the honour of the pen generally such a triumph ought to be put on record. The poor scribbler is not commonly credited with so much prowess.

The first thing that the spectator notices is his profound melancholy. Upon his face, which in conversation is capable of a certain wistful eagerness or eager wistfulness, although normally it is lacking in any marked expression, there settles down, as he sits in his corner before the contest or between the rounds, an abject dejection. Not merely is it dejection, it is fatigue; a tiredness that seems to proceed equally from physical exhaustion and utter disillusionment. Not the weary Titan, but the Weary Midget is before us, awaiting slaughter.

The next thing that the spectator notices is a certain willingness to take what appears to be punishment, so that if one is unimpaired in the fitness of boxing—and Jimmy Wilde's fitness exceeds other fitness as Cinquelli's dexterity exceeded that of all other jugglers—one may even begin to fear that he is in danger.

THE STING THAT TELLS.

The next thing that the spectator observes is that Jimmy Wilde does not hit so much as sting, and that every sting tells.

And then the spectator is aware that Jimmy Wilde has won, but that his gloom is in no way dissipated by his success.

But to come to our own encounter. Inexpert boxer as I am, on the only occasion on which I met Jimmy Wilde I beat him.

I ought perhaps to say that it was at billiards.

Although Jimmy Wilde has not yet made that mark with the cue that he has with the gloves, I feel sure that the interest in his personality and potentiality is such that a few notes on his form at the table may be not unwelcome. To begin with, one notices that that mood of sadness which possesses him in the ring is absent. Not that he so far forgets himself as to be gay, but the divorce from despair is complete. He is, too, less intent, possibly owing to the absence of the timekeeper; although always vigilant and keen. The very character of the game is, of course, rather against the employment of his usual tactics. The stationary condition of the balls, and particularly of the one which he is about to strike, deprives him, for instance, of any quick-footed advantages; nor is he able, as in his other calling, instantaneously to follow stroke with stroke.

It was probably these defects in billiards which enabled me to reach 150 first. Had we gone on for another five minutes—we were playing up to a certain fixed hour—I feel sure that I could not be writing these few words in the capacity of a winner. But he took the knock-out very gracefully.—*Daily Express.*

M.P. "STARVING."

LABOUR MEMBERS ASK FOR AN
EXTRA £100 A DAY.

Peace bonuses for M.P.s constitute the latest form of the Labour agitation against the high cost of living, writes the *Daily Press* Labour Correspondent.

A parliamentary salary of £400 a year, representing a pre-war purchasing value of about £180, is regarded as hopelessly inadequate for the maintenance of a legislator in London, and there is a movement among some Labour members to apply one or two trade union customs, which would introduce novel features to the daily round at St. Stephen's.

The proposal is for a modified plan of payment by attendances. The demand which is being canvassed is that every M.P. living out of London shall be entitled to travelling expenses and a subsistence allowance of £1 for every day on which he attends Parliament. This is the long-established practice for all trade union gatherings, and Labour members point out that the Government themselves follow the same plan when they convene a conference of trade union delegates.

Unquestionably, the problem of how to live is extremely serious for some Labour M.P.s. Their circumstances vary considerably, but I know of several men representing provincial constituencies who have to manage on the bare £400 a year. There are others who hold well-paid trade union appointments at salaries ranging from £300 to £1,000, and still others whose unions make them special yearly grants. A number of Labour members, however, have an anxious financial time.

Here is a typical weekly personal London budget of an M.P. whose home is in a provincial town:—Rooms and living expenses for five days at 12s. 6d. per day, £2 2s. 6d.; fares to and from and in London, £2; postage 12s. 6d.; average incidental expenses connected with duties 10s.; average personal incidental expenses 10s.; total, £6 15s.

This modest rate of expenditure leaves a balance of £1 5s. and the wife and family in the provincial home, as well as the M.P. himself during the week-ends, have to be kept going.

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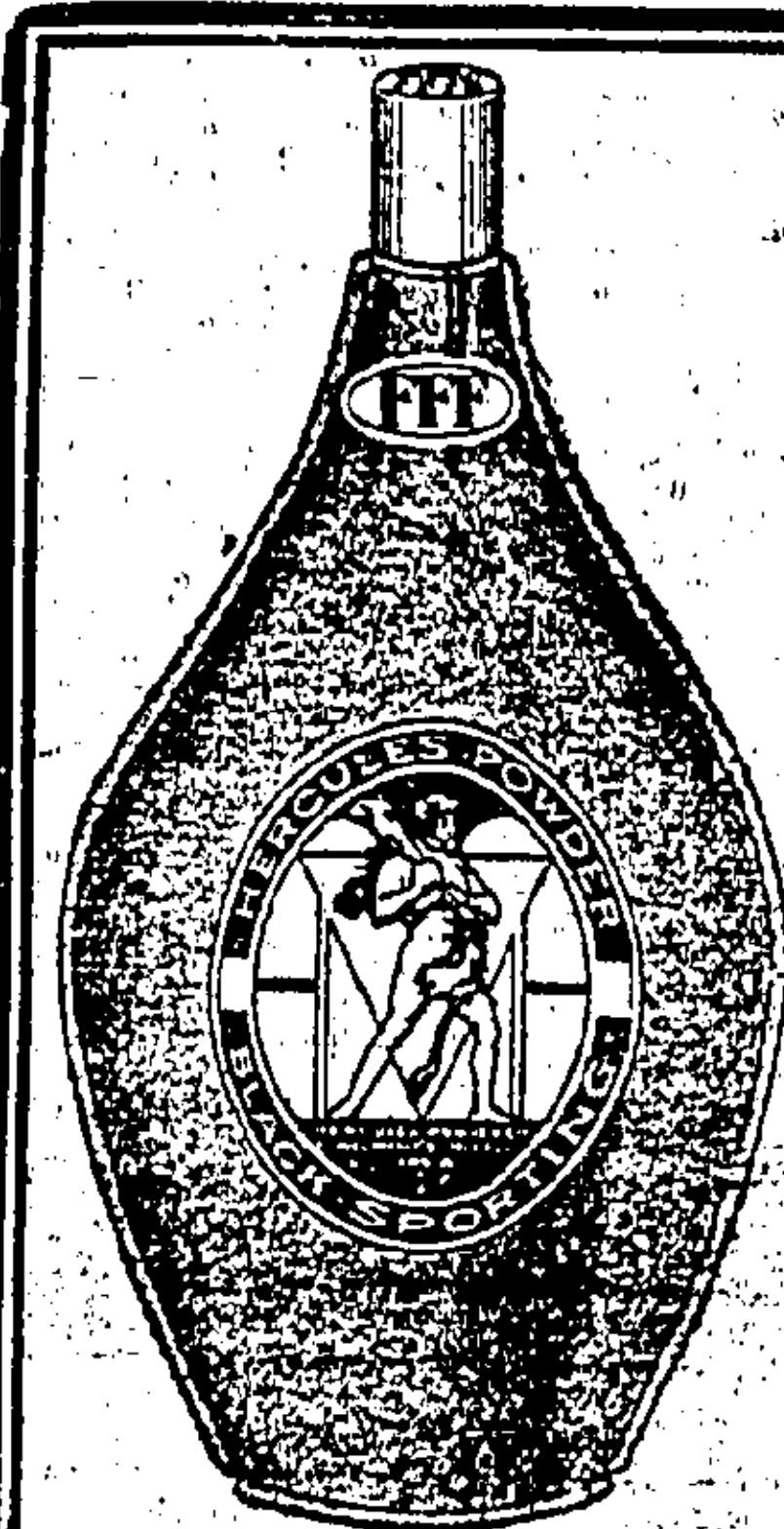
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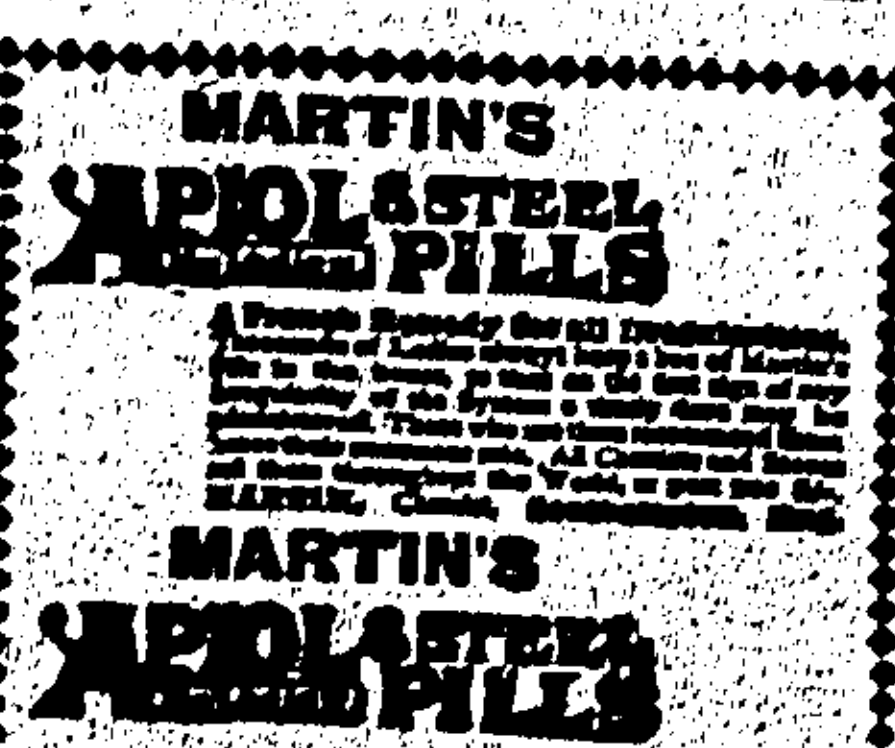
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. (APOAR LINE).
"MADRAS"
Arrived Hongkong on January 5th.
From CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, January 8th, 1920. [178]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., APCAR LINE, STEAMER.
"GREGORY APCAR"
Arrived Hongkong on Jan. 6th, 1920.
From STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, January 8th, 1920. [193]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TELEMON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Jan. 5th.

Optional Goods will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to the Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Jan. 15th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Jan. 28th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, January 4th, 1920. [183]

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "AFRICA"
FROM TRIESTE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, where and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th Jan. at 10 A.M. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1920. [184]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.S. "AFRICA"

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
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Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Monday and Thursday.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, January 5th, 1920. [185]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From KOBE.

THE Steamship
"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above port Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., where and from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared by Jan. 15th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, January 6th, 1920. [193]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer
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carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JANUARY 12th, 1920, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the co-sailing Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., Apply to—

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

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CHAPOTEAU'S PROSPEROUS CLYDE OF LIME

It increases the energy and nerve force, cures rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, and various diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

THE 1916 PEACE OFFER.

AUSTRIA'S IDEA OF "MODERATE" TERMS.

The Arbeiter Zeitung published on November 7th, secret documents revealing the attitude of Austria-Hungary in the autumn of 1916—i.e., before the Peace offer of December 18th, made by the Central Powers. The documents consist of a Note from the Foreign Secretary, Baron Burian, to General Conrad, Chief of the General Staff, and four enclosures presented to the latter on November 5th, 1916.

The documents confirm Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement that the suggestion to make an independent Peace offer emanated from Vienna, and also show that at that time the Austrian Government had no knowledge of the action contemplated by President Wilson. Baron Burian proposed to inform the enemies of the Central Powers through neutrals of "our Peace terms, which were moderate and corresponding with our military situation," and also to publish them, and laid his plan before the German Chancellor at Pless on October 13th, 1916. In view of the difficult economic situation of the Central Powers, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg approved the idea and general contour of the Peace terms, and promised to consider and submit them to the Kaiser, but then sent von Stumm to Vienna with the message that the terms should not be published out of regard for German public opinion. The people it was urged, would acquiesce in many a concession made in the course of negotiations, but would never forgive the Government for deciding on them before the peace conference. At the same time the German Chancellor proposed to proclaim Poland's independence at once, and address a Note to their enemies through neutrals, within a week, expressing the readiness of the Central Powers to negotiate about peace.

INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND.
Baron Burian found Bethmann-Hollweg's programme "not quite opportune and almost impracticable." He regretted that the German Chancellor refused to publish the concrete Peace terms, and thought that the Note in the form proposed by the Chancellor would be regarded by their enemies as a petition for Peace, and confirm them in the conviction that the Central Powers had reached the limit of their capacity for resistance. He also strongly objected to the Polish proclamation and Peace Note being published at the same time, but, instead of omitting or at least postponing the Polish proclamation, the Peace offer was postponed, the former being published on November 4th, and the latter on December 18th.

CONGO FOR GERMANY.

Baron Burian's Peace terms, which he called "moderate and corresponding with the military situation," were, according to Enclosure 4 of his Note, as follows:—

Territorial integrity of the four Allied Powers, including the restoration of all German Colonies.

Complete territorial integrity of France.

Restoration of Belgium as a Sovereign State with certain guarantees for Germany's legitimate interests to be agreed upon.

Addition of the Congo State to the German Colonies.

Strategic improvements of the frontier between Austria-Hungary and New Poland.

Strategic improvements in the frontier of Germany and Austria-Hungary against Russia, Courland, and Lithuania.

Strategic improvements in the Austro-Hungarian frontier against Italy and Rumania.

Ascription by Bulgaria of the districts occupied by it in Eastern Serbia, Macedonia, and the Dobruja.

Restoration of the Kingdom of Serbia without the above-named districts falling to Bulgaria and without a strip of land in the north and north-west falling to Austria-Hungary and without Albania, which will become an Austro-Hungarian Protectorate.

Abolition of all Capitulations in Turkey; fulfilment of the wishes of Russia regarding a passage through the Dardanelles with proper guarantees for the safety and sovereignty rights of Turkey and the interests of other Powers.

Restoration of the territorial integrity of Greece.

And finally a renunciation of such economic arrangements as would form an obstacle to the resumption of normal commercial relations among all countries.

Marginal notes, made by General Conrad show that these far-reaching conditions were not yet far-fetched enough for him, and that he, too, was a strong advocate of ruthless submarine warfare.

LIPTON'S SHAMROCK IV.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, challenger for America's yacht cup has been pronounced "ultra-modern" and "freakish" by experts. When the English yacht was launched recently, after five years' storage in a shipyard here, Americans got their first glimpse of her. She came over in 1914 to compete in the races which were later called off on account of the war. She was so equipped at that time that when lifted out of the water her hull was concealed. But a full view was obtained at her recent launching in the presence of her owner and several hundred spectators. The Shamrock IV, built by Charles Nicholson, England, is of the type known as "fin keel" yachts. She is deep and narrow and of great overhang at bow and stern. She carries a tremendous sail area, supported by a hollow mast 160 feet high. It is counterbalanced with a weighted fin-shaped keel. The top is double-planked while the sides are single-planked. The keel measures 25 feet and the body is of canoe type, constructed of steel and wood. It is cut off short on the after overhang length. The bow is carried to an extreme length. Her length on the water line is 75 feet. She is the lightest ever sent over by England and carries about 60 tons of lead. The defender will be either the Vanite, owned by Alexander, Cochran, of New York, or the Resolute, owned by the New York Yacht Club. The Shamrock IV will be sailed by Capt. Burton, one of the best known amateurs of England.

THE CORONET THURSDAY TO SUNDAY.



FRANK KEENAN

"THE MASTER MAN"

A POWERFUL DRAMA IN 5 ACTS.

Mr. Keenan's portrayal of Emanuel Blake is the greatest piece of screen work he has ever done. He makes this character an inflexible, stern, unbending, political "machine-man" of iron—corrupt, grafting, unscrupulous, until there enters into his life the one influence which can soften and bend that will of iron—a woman!

SEE THIS AT THE

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THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"GLENSHANE"

will leave Hongkong for the above ports during the

SECOND HALF OF JANUARY.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

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Tel. 215—Sub. Ex. 23. [186]

CUTICURA HEALS Blotches

On daughter. Afterwards formed rash and pimples and became watery and formed sore eruptions. Irritated and burned. Was in a pitiful plight. Then sent for free sample Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Made a change and bought more and now she is entirely healed.

From signed statement of Aaron Rowlands, 11, North View Terr., Aberdeen, Aberdeen, S. Wales.

How often such distressing, disfiguring skin troubles might be prevented by every-day use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all other purposes.

Send to nearest Dispensary or to British Depot, 1, New & Broad St., London, E.C. 4, for full particulars. Sold everywhere.

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"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on January 26th, 1920.

TO SINGAPORE PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1920.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Feb. 25th, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels:

Sails from AN FRANCISCO Due to sail from Hongkong

S.S. "WEST INSKEEP" Oct. 25th, 1919 Jan. 8th, 1920.

S.S. "WEST CONQB" Nov. 1st, 1919 Jan. 28th, 1920.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Genoa and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Alexandra Building, Chater Road
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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILING: SUMATRA TO ALGERIA

MANILA "LOON-SANG" Fri. 9th Jan. 3 p.m.
Kobe "FOOKSANG" Fri. 9th Jan. 6 p.m.
HONGKONG via HOIHOW "TAKSANG" Sat. 10th Jan. 8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA "YAT-SING" Sat. 10th Jan. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI "LAISANG" Tue. 13th Jan. 3 p.m.
Kobe "CHU-SANG" Tue. 13th Jan. 10 p.m.
SANDAKAN "KWA-SANG" Sat. 17th Jan. 5 p.m.
CALOUTTA LINE:—This line offers regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets via Northern and Southern China to Japan via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service in connection with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when independent of others.

ORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Sandakan, Jesselton, Labuan, Lawas and Laid Day.

TIETSHIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Oporto.

For Freight or passage apply to

Telephone No. 215. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

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Bentley's, A.R.C. 5th Ed.

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2314, 2333.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MIYATA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 6, Daima, Kobe.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal
S.S. SUVERIC "sailing about February 10th.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(J. ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "ST. FRANCIS" ... 20th January.
LONDON ... "MATOPPO" ... 15th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned:
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"CHIEFLI"	On 7th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 11th Jan. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"HANGCHOW"	On 15th Jan. 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"KWEILIN"	On 15th Jan. 10 A.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 15th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th Jan. Noon.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 20th Jan. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 28.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAICHING ... (Capt. A. H. Stewart) ... 13th Jan. at 1 P.M.
QUINNEAGOG ... (Capt. J. Medina) ... 18th Jan. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

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OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"OANPA" ... via Suez ... 15th Jan.
"ATREUS" ... via Suez ... 28th Jan.
"ARIOSO" ... via Suez ... 10th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG, BEIRA & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
AFRICAN AND EASTERN &
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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

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AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,600	18th Jan.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"SOMALI"	6,700	2nd Feb.	MASSILLAS & LONDON direct.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	6,000	8th Jan. 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	25th Jan.	* Calls at Manila
"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOMALI"	6,700	7th Jan. 11 A.M.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	7th Jan. 4 P.M.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"NAGOYA"	4,600	18th Jan. Noon.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	14th Jan.	Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

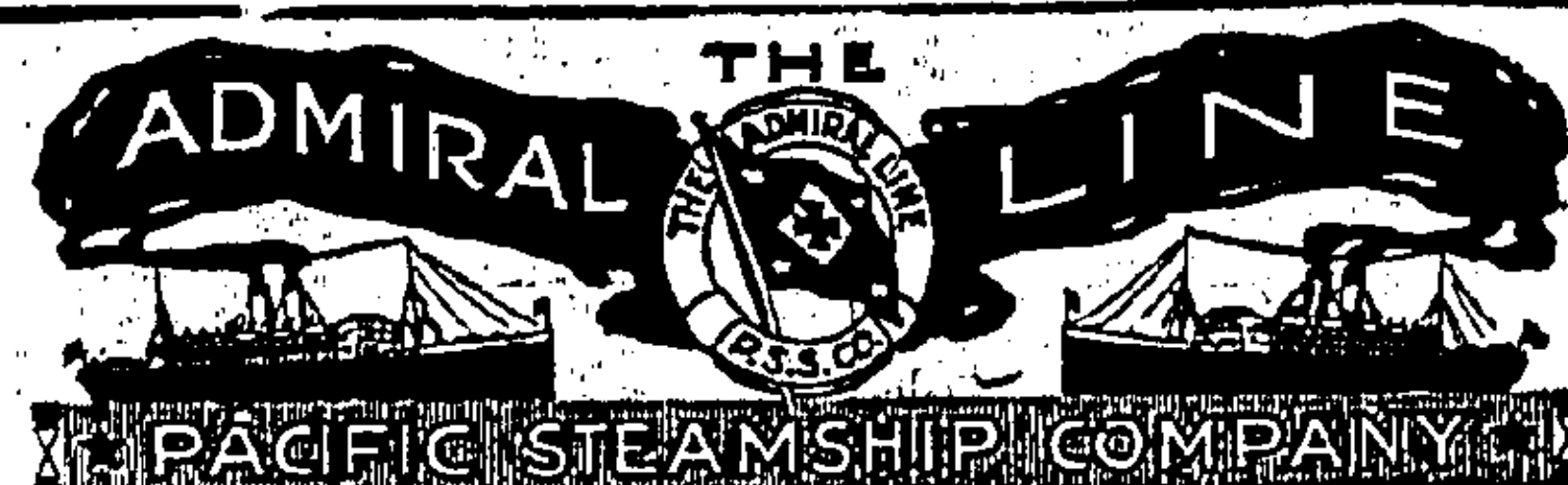
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 2ft. x 1ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Mailing Boat Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"EDMORE"	...	About Jan. 11th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About Jan. 11th.
"ICONIUM"	...	About Jan. 27th.
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND"	...	About Feb. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WAWALONA"	...	About Jan. 10th.
"COAXET"	...	About Jan. 22nd.
"ABERCOR"	...	About Mar. 5th.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

Early FEBRUARY.

Via PANAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Ocean points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

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Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Horne Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 15th January.

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 15th February.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 30th. (from Kobe).
* PEROLA MARU	8,000	Feb. 2nd.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Feb. 13rd.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Mar. 11th.

* Omitting Shanghai

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, N. PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, HALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDER ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,900	Jan. 31st, 1920.
ANTO MARU	18,400	Mar. 13th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPT.	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI ROBE & YOKOHAMA	"COMMANDEMENT MAGES" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Jan.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 14th Jan.
	"AMAZONE" ... 20,000	On or about 29th Jan.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 2nd Feb.
SEANGHAI (Only)	"SCHARNHORST" ... 15,000	On or about 18th Jan.
MASSILLAS VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"SCHARNHORST" ... 15,000	Beginning of Feb.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 15th Feb.
	"AMAZONE" ... 20,000	On or about 1st Mar.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 20th Mar.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLE, LES, if sufficient indentment offers.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

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Telephone 760.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"BORNEO MARU" ... Saturday, 10th January.
"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of February.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with trans shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Middle of January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"TAMON MARU" ... Middle of January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MANILA MARU ... Sunday, 18th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th January.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th January.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
12,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" ... Jan. 18th, 1920.
"CHINA" ... Jan. 31st, 1920.
"NILE" ... Mar. 2nd.

[An unsurpassed high class passenger service.]

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